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SOLUTION TO THE FINE STRUCTURE CONSTANT 137.036

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Abstract

The fine structure constant 137.036 represents radial pulsation limits of Fernandes-186 ether to the Planck ether length and mass respectively. The Fernandes -186 ether represent the unity of gravity and electromagnetism. Moreover, this unity is possible because of a substructure in the Fernandes-186 ether. The Fernandes dogmas define empirically the true nature of mass. A toroid comprised of Fernandes186-Ether tori is the reason for a measure of wavelength and frequency of light. Experimental evidence utilizing NIST data is provided. At the heart of motion and hence every observed phenomenon is 137.036. A solution to the energy crisis is thus in sight.

Keywords: Ether, Planck, Feynman, Fine Structure Constant, Sommerfeld, MM Experiment, Gravity, Electromagnetism, Current, Voltage, Resistance, Hand of God, Wavelength, Frequency, Ohm's Law, Newton, Charge, Mass, Graviton, Aitheron

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1. Introduction

The significance of this paper is a near complete theory on the etheric fabric of space that produces every known measurement in terms of electromagnetism, force, field, and gravitational acceleration. A toroid comprised of 186-Ether allows for the measure of wavelength and frequency of light. My school training of utilizing Physics and Chemistry data booklets is invaluable.

2. Literature Review

Arnold Sommerfeld

In physics, the fine-structure constant, also known as the Sommerfeld constant, commonly denoted by α (the Greek letter *alpha*), is a fundamental physical constant which quantifies the strength of the electromagnetic interaction between elementary charged particles.

It is a dimensionless quantity, independent of the system of units used, which is related to the strength of the coupling of an elementary charge e with the electromagnetic field, by the formula $4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c\alpha = e^2$.

The constant was named by Arnold Sommerfeld, who introduced it in 1916 when extending the Bohr model of the atom. α quantified the gap in the fine structure of the spectral lines of the hydrogen atom, which had been measured precisely by Michelson and Morley in 1887.

Why the constant should have this value is not understood, but there are a number of ways to measure its value. Fine-structure constant - Wikipedia

Max Planck

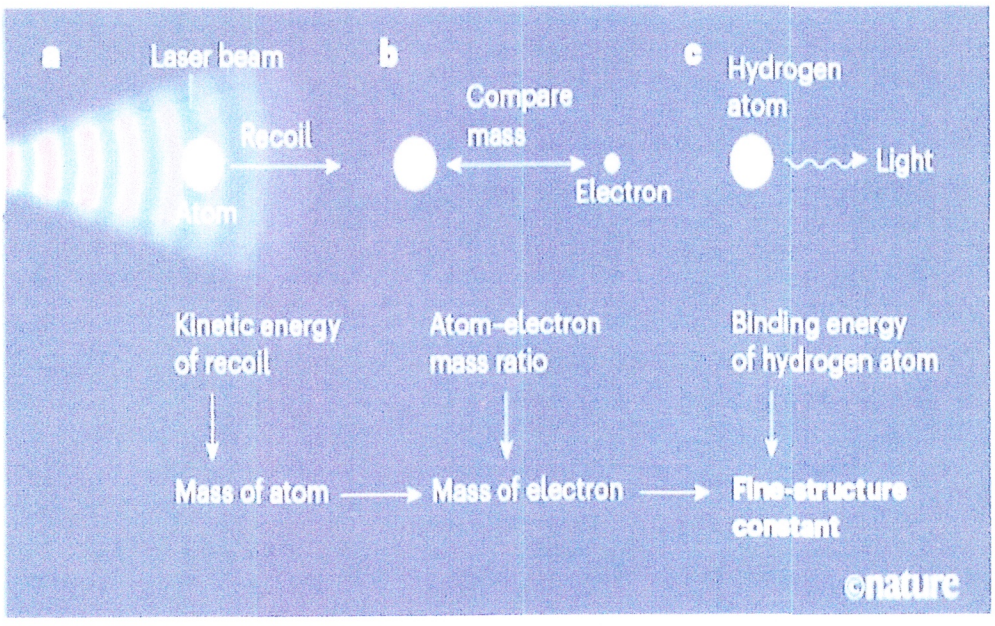
Planck stated in his paper about the Planck mass and length to the Prussian Academy of Sciences, "These necessarily retain their meaning for all times and for all civilizations, even extraterrestrial and non-human ones, and can therefore be designated as 'natural units." Fermilab Today (fnal.gov)

Richard Feynman

"There is a most profound and beautiful question associated with the observed coupling constant, e - the amplitude for a real electron to emit or absorb a real

photon. It is a simple number that has been experimentally determined to be close to 0.08542455. (My physicist friends won't recognize this number, because they like to remember it as the inverse of its square: about 137.03597 with about an uncertainty of about 2 in the last decimal place. It has been a mystery ever since it was discovered more than fifty years ago, and all good theoretical physicists put this number up on their wall and worry about it.) Immediately you would like to know where this number for a coupling comes from: is it related to pi or perhaps to the base of natural logarithms? Nobody knows. It's one of the greatest damn mysteries of physics: a magic number that comes to us with no understanding by man. You might say the "hand of God" wrote that number, and "we don't know how He pushed his pencil." We know what kind of a dance to do experimentally to measure this number very accurately, but we don't know what kind of dance to do on the computer to make this number come out, without putting it in secretly!" Richard Feynman, QED: The Strange Theory of Light and Matter.

Figure 1: Nature reviews the appearance of the Fine Structure Constant in this picture below obtained in several experiments. It is a dimensionless constant.



However, in Ref. 1. I have shown the exact reason for the observed Fine Structure Constant depicted above in Nature via the Bohr Model.

3. Method

Employing ratio and proportion where dimensional homogeneity is maintained on both sides of an empirical equation, I present this Fernandes Ether Model utilizing algebraic computation. The ratio of the Fernandes-186 Ether radius to the Planck length is by a factor of 1/137.036 or alpha.

The 186-ether mass, *m*

$$E = G\frac{mm}{r} = k\frac{ee}{r} \tag{1}$$

$$m = 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}\ \text{kg} \tag{2}$$

$$G = \frac{1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}}{1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}} \times c^2 \tag{3}$$

4. Data Processing and Analysis

1. Levitation

A simple demonstration of Levitation by an orthogonal magnetic field B on a current carrying conductor. B = I / R

Gravitational force = Electric current squared

Let us consider current generated by the magnetic field, B, of 0.4 T on a 0.5m length of the conductor

$$I = 0.4\ \text{T} \times 0.5\ \text{m} = 0.2\ \text{A} \tag{4}$$

$$F = 0.008\ \text{kg} \times \frac{9.8\ \text{N}}{\text{kg}} = 0.0784\ \text{N} \tag{5}$$

$$F_{grav} = I^2 \tag{6}$$

$$0.0784\ \text{N} = 0.392\ \text{A} \times 0.2\ \text{A} \tag{7}$$

A magnetic field, B, contributes 0.2 A and additional input current of 0.392 A is the reason for levitation.

$$\text{Force} = ma\ \ \frac{eV}{e} = V = a = \frac{c^2}{r}\ \text{The symbol V is acceleration} \tag{8}$$

$$\text{Force} = \text{Current Squared} = ma \quad a = I \times R = I \times \frac{I}{m} \quad R = \frac{I}{m} = \frac{c}{e} \qquad (9)$$

$$\text{Ohms Law} \equiv \text{Newtons Law} \quad a = I \times \frac{I}{m} \qquad (10)$$

2. Magnetic Flux Phi = $\frac{h}{2e}$

Magnetic Flux Quantum – The Magnetic flux quantum is 186-Ether

Electrical Resistance = I/m = c/e where m = ether mass in this context then,

$$I = 3.478898832 \times 10^{18} \text{ amp} \qquad (11)$$

$$\emptyset_0 = \frac{3.478898832 \times 10^{18}}{1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}} \times A \qquad (12)$$

$$\emptyset_0 = 2.519721434 \times 10^{54} \times A \qquad (13)$$

$$A = 8.206596204 \times 10^{-70} \text{ m}^2 \qquad (14)$$

$$A = \pi \times R^2 \times 137.036 \qquad (15)$$

This formula for area, A was arrived at by dividing the area in the above equation by the area of a circle.

$$A = \pi \times (1.380668031 \times 10^{-36})^2 \times 137.036 \times \text{m}^2 \qquad (16)$$

$$\emptyset = I \times \pi \times r \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \text{ Wb} \qquad (17)$$

This Area of 186-ether led me to the solution of 137.036 as I spotted the proximity of the Planck dimensions. On checking the ratio, I get 137.036. I connected the B = I / R with the magnetic quantum flux Phi.

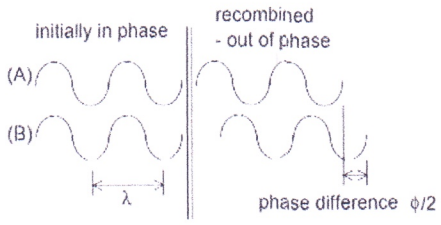
3. MM Experiment Revisited – ETHER EXISTS [Ref.1]

Depicted below is a diagram representation of the Michelson & Morley Experiment.

Figure 2: A text book depiction of fringe width and phase shift in the famous MM Experiment about a 100 years ago.

The two beams are waves - let's say that they start in phase. A change in pathlength of one λ corresponds to a shift of one fringe. Let ϕ = the phase shift between the two combined beams:

$$\phi = \frac{\Delta d}{\lambda} = 2\frac{Lv^2}{\lambda c^2}$$



Michelson and Morley predicted $\phi = 0.4$ using their interferometer, with L = 11 m, $\lambda = 5.90 \times 10^{-7}$ m (590 nm), and v = orbital speed of Earth, so that $v/c = 10^{-4}$. They were capable of observing a shift of 0.01. However, they detected no phase shift! Thus, there was no experimental evidence for the ether wind. The results are consistent with the later STR.

I will now show that a fringe shift phi = 2.8×10^{-11} not 0.4 is calculated and therefor was not detected in the experiment. The experimental conclusion of absence of ether is false.

Sun Ether acceleration determines v locally at the arm length of an interferometer

Sun-Earth Distance = 1.471×10^{11} m See (68) for the next step (18)

Ether = $1.346611109 \times 10^{27} \times 1.471 \times 10^{11} = 1.980864941 \times 10^{38}$ kg (19)

Mass of Earth = 5.9748×10^{24} kg (20)

Mass of the Sun = 1.9885×10^{30} kg (21)

Mass of Sun $\times c^2$ = Ether $\times v^2$ Ether from (19) (22)

Mass of every particle and the Sun and Moon is at

the speed of light squared

$v^2 = 902219352.5$ m^2/s^2 (23)

v = 30036.97 m/s Same value as in (26) (24)

$$a = 6.133374 \times 10^{-3}\ m/s^2 \quad (25)$$

Velocity Earth around the Sun = 3×10^4 m/s Data booklet value (26)

Earth $\times c^2$ = Ether $\times v^2$ [RHS represents ether energy] (27)

$v^2 = 2710.8776$ $v = 52.0661$ m/s $a = 1.8428 \times 10^{-8}$ m/s^2 (28)

Force of Sun on Earth=Force of Earth on Sun $F = ma$ (29)

$$1.9885 \times 10^{30} \times 1.84288 \times 10^{-8} = 5.9748 \times 10^{24} \times 6.133374 \times 10^{-3} \quad (30)$$

$$a = 6.133374 \times 10^{-3} = v^2/11m \quad (31)$$

$v^2 = 0.067467114\ m^2/s^2$ See (34) (32)

L = 11m Ether Model Phi , $\varphi = 2.8 \times 10^{-11}$

[Predicted value by MM phi = 0.4]

An erroneous conclusion by MM - by applying the Earth velocity v around the Sun instead of Ether acceleration caused by the Sun on the arm length of the interferometer.

Delta d is a result of Ether acceleration of 6.133374×10^{-3} m/s^2 by the Sun upon an interferometer of arm length L on Earth. *Ether is the reason for the delta d fringe measurement*. Ether is the fabric in the void of space vibrating with frequency.

$a = 6.133374 \times 10^{-3} = v^2/11m = \boldsymbol{g}$ $v^2 = 0.067467114\ m^2/s^2$

Fits Eqn. (34) (33)

Acceleration, g is key acting locally.

Ether fringe shift $\Delta d = 1.65149 \times 10^{-17}$ m [Ether Model]

$$\varphi = \frac{\Delta d}{\lambda} = 2\frac{L}{\lambda}\frac{v^2}{c^2} \quad (34)$$

Sodium photon mass m* = $3.746133578 \times 10^{-36}$ kg, wavelength 5.9×10^{-7} m

$$\frac{m^*}{m \times 2\pi \times 137.036} = \frac{\varphi}{2} \quad (35)$$

$$m \times 2\pi \times 137.036 = 2.676661 \times 10^{-25}\ \text{Kg} \quad (36)$$

$$m = 3.10689304 \times 10^{-28}\ \text{Kg} \quad (37)$$

$$1/\varphi = m \times 2\pi \times 137.036/2m^* \quad (38)$$

$1/\varphi = 3.572564812 \times 10^{10}$ See (61) Phi , $\varphi = 2.8 \times 10^{-11}$ See (52) (39)

$\varphi/2 = 7.142857143 \times 10^{10}$ (40)

$3.572564812 \times 10^{10} \times 2m^* = m \times 2\pi \times 137.036$ (41)

$41492115.16 \times 2m^* = m$ Photon masses from (35) (42)

Charge squared = m × R where R = delta d/2 See (51), (79) (43)

Ether of 11m = $1.48127222 \times 10^{28}$ kg at v^2 (44)

by the ***Sun acceleration*** acting locally on the arm of an interferometer.

See (33)

Ether M × c^2=$1.48127222 \times 10^{28} \times 0.067467114 = 9.993716173 \times 10^{26}$J (45)

Ether Energy = Ether Force, F × Delta d/2 **F** = 1.21×10^{44} N See (90) (46)

Distribution of Ether is $1.346611109 \times 10^{27}$ Kg per radial meter. The ether force is that of Fernandes-186-ether at speed of light squared.

Mass = 1.86×10^{-9}Kg and Radius = 1.380668×10^{-36} m See (33)

E = **F** × r = Mass × Speed of light squared. (47)

Ether M = $1.111950886 \times 10^{10}$ Kg See (45) (52) (48)

M/Ether constant = Delta d/2 See (57) (68) (49)

m = $3.108689304 \times 10^{-28}$ Kg *R* = Delta d/2 = $8.25745 \times 10^{-18} \times 10^{7}$ (50)

Charge squared = m × $8.25745 \times 10^{-18} \times 10^{7}$ See (37) (51)

Phi, $\varphi/2$ = M / Wavelength entrained ether Phi , $\varphi = 2.8 \times 10^{-11}$ (52)

Ether entrained in λ of a sodium photon = $7.945005543 \times 10^{20}$ Kg (53)

Sodium photon mass m = $3.746133578 \times 10^{-36}$ kg (54)

Ether M × c^2 = $1.48127222 \times 10^{28} \times 0.067467114$ see (31) (55)

Ether of 11m arm = $1.48127222 \times 10^{28}$ kg [Accelerating Sun Ether] (56)

R = Delta d/2 = $8.257401699 \times 10^{-18}$ m (57)

Delta d = 1.65149×10^{-17}m = 2R (58)

$41492115.16 \times 2m^{*} = m$ at the arm length of 11m (59)

Or 41492115.16 rotations by $2\pi \times 137.036$ produce delta d shift (60)

$41492115.16 \times 2\pi \times 137.036 = 1/\text{phi} = 3.572564812 \times 10^{10}$ (61)

The existence of Ether has been thus proved.

Ether produced the fringe observed. Acceleration due to ***ether*** *gravity is now fully understood as a local phenomenon about a radial length L.*

In the summary equalities shown below the true meaning of acceleration due to gravity, g is empirically obtained.

$$\frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\Delta R}{\lambda} = \frac{\Delta \mathbf{R}}{h} = \frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{c^2} = \frac{h\nu^2}{\lambda c^2} \qquad \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{h} = \frac{v^2}{\lambda} = g \tag{62}$$

The Cs Clock – The equivalence of Quantum Physics and GRT.

A GPS Cs clock in geostationary orbit at an altitude *h* above the surface of Earth experiences gravitational lensing of a photon by delta f = 0.77 Hz. Photon frequency of f1 = 9,191,631,770 Hz (at mean sea level on earth) changes to 9,191,631,769.23 Hz, the Cs clock tick (in GPS orbit).

Altitude above surface of Earth, *h*	*h* = 768226.1658 m
Emitted photon frequency on Earth, f1	f1 = 9,191,631,770 Hz

Gravitational lensing measured as delta f	$\Delta f = 0.77$ Hz
Speed of Light Squared, $c^2 = VRK \times FTL$	VRK = 25812.807 m/s FTL = 3,481,818,845,725.757915441 m/s
737 Aitheron	$7.372497321 \times 10^{-51}$ kg.s
Phase Shift, $\varphi/2$	8.377185×10^{-11}
Velocity Squared, $v^2 = FTL \times v^*$	7,528,616.42484 m^2/s^2
Velocity, $v^* = R \times \Delta f$	291.66205848282986 m/s
Distance, R	378.781 m
Emitted photon of mass, m = fl × 737 Aitheron	$6.776528059994348817 \times 10^{-41}$ kg
Charge squared, $e^2 = m \times R$	$(1.602176537 \times 10^{-19})^2$ C^2
Acceleration due to Earth's gravity, $g = v^2 / h$	9.8 m/s^2
Photon mass at FTL = Δ f × 737 Aitheron	$5.67682293717 \times 10^{-51}$ kg
Photon wavelength of mass m, λ	0.032615803757890767734 m
De Broglie Equation, m × VRK × R = h Planck, h= m × c × λ	$6.62607015 \times 10^{-34}$ J.s
Conservation of Momentum	$5.67682293717 \times 10^{-51} \times$ FTL $= 6.77652806 \times 10^{-41} \times 291.662$ Kg.m/s

Phase Shift, $\frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\Delta d/2}{\lambda} = \frac{hv^2}{\lambda c^2}$ [MM EXP]	$\frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{gh}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v*}{FTL}$ $\frac{\varphi}{2} = 8.377185 \times 10^{-11}$ [GRT&ETHER]
737 Aitheron Frequency $\varphi/2 = \frac{\Delta f}{f}$ [QUANTUM & FERNANDES ETHER MODEL]	DOGMAS [FERNANDES ETHER MODEL]

$$\varphi = \frac{\Delta d}{\lambda} = 2\frac{hv^2}{\lambda c^2} \qquad \frac{\Delta R}{h} = \frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{gh}{c^2} = 8.377185 \times 10^{-11} \tag{63}$$

For h, $\emptyset/2 = 8.377185 \times 10^{-11}$ when $g \sim 9.8\ m/s^2$ (64)

For 11m, $\emptyset = 2.398873521 \times 10^{-15}$ when $g \sim 9.8\ m/s^2$ (65)

The mass of delta f = Phi × Photon mass of lambda

If L=11m is replaced by $h = 768226.1658$ m (GPS) $delta\ f = 0.77\ Hz$ (66)

For Na, $\lambda = 5.9 \times 10^{-7}$ $delta\ f = 1.218922355\ Hz$ (67)

The source photon frequency emissions from atoms such as sodium [Spectroscopy] or cesium [GPS] work for the equations above.

GRT produces the same outcome as the MM experiment in (62), (63) and Delta d/2 of the MM Experiment is shown to be that of an Ether fringe. Velocity squared of Ether is the source of acceleration due to gravity (45) (46).

4. Entrained Ether for Earth Gravity. Equation holds for other planets and stars in our solar system. [Ref. 1]

Field: $\frac{M}{R} = \frac{1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}}{1.380668038 \times 10^{-36}} = 1.346611109 \times 10^{27}\ kg/m$ [Ether Constant] (68)

Acceleration due to gravity as defined by convention is, $g = \frac{v^2}{r}$ (69)

The Ether Model:

$M_{Earth} \times c^2 = M_{Ether} \times v^2$ The reason for motion. (70)

Entrained Ether for Earth's Gravity

The acceleration of entrained ether produces an acceleration of 9.8 m/s^2

Radius of Earth, $r = 6.371 \times 10^6$ m (71)

Ether = $1.346611109 \times 10^{27} \times 6.371 \times 10^6 = 8.57926 \times 10^{33}$ kg (72)

Force of entrained ether F = ma (73)

$F = 8.57926 \times 10^{33} \times 9.82 \quad F = 8.42483332 \times 10^{34}$ N (74)

Force, F of earth mass, m oscillators, F = ma (75)

$F = m \times \frac{c^2}{r} \quad F = 8.42483332 \times 10^{34} = m \times \frac{c^2}{6.371 \times 10^6}$ (76)

$m = 5.9748 \times 10^{24}$ kg mass of earth (77)

5. Wave Particle Duality & Field: Particle ripple wave in the etheric field.

Charge Squared derived as follows:

$F = k \times q \times q/R^2 = Mc^2/R$ (78)

$q^2 = M \times R \times 10^7$ (79)

The Compton Wavelength can be stated as an empirical equation.

$\lambda = (2\pi \times 137.036) \times R$ and $\lambda = 2\pi \times (R \times 137.036)$ which depict limits of radial expansion and contraction of a torus or toroid from *R* to $R \times 137.036$.

The number 137.036 represents a radial pulsation of a torus between radius R and $R \times 137.036$. This pulsation yields the wavelength of light photons and the Compton wavelength of particles in general.

At the upper limit of R × 137.036 the wavelength $\lambda = 2\pi$ [R × 137.036].

At the lower limit R the same wavelength $\lambda = [2\pi \times 137.036] \times R$

Wavelength of Light: $\alpha = \mu_0 \times c \times \frac{e^2}{2h}$ (80)

$$\alpha = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times c \times M \times R \times \frac{10^7}{2(M \times c \times \lambda)} = 2\pi R/\lambda \quad (81)$$

$$\lambda = 2\pi \times R \times 137.036 \quad (82)$$

6. Electric Charge of Ether

Ether as Elementary Charge Squared

$$q^2 = M \times R \times 10^7 \quad (83)$$

$$(1.602176537 \times 10^{-19})^2 = 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36} \times 10^7$$

5. Results and Discussions

Fernandes Scientific Dogmas

Graviton Mass: $7.372497321 \times 10^{-58}$ Kg

f1 = *10e7 Hz of a graviton produces an aitheron*

$$1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times VRK = 7.372497321 \times 10^{-58} \times \frac{c^2}{1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}} \times 1.0 \quad (84)$$

737 Aitheron Mass: $7.372497321 \times 10^{-51}$ Kg

The energy of 737 equals the Planck's constant times one second

$$7.372497321\times10^{-51}\times c^2=h\times1.0 \quad (85)$$

$$1.859222909\times10^{-9}\times VRK=7.372497321\times10^{-51}\times\frac{c^2}{1.380668031\times10^{-29}}\times1.0 \quad (86)$$

The imposed condition is 1 second for the wave-maker to exist

DOGMA – Graviton mass x f1[10e7] = Aitheron mass

DOGMA – Aitheron mass × f2[Codata] = anti-matter mass [photon, atoms, electrons, protons etc] *in one second*

DOGMA – anti-matter mass × f3 = 186-ether mass *in one second*

NOTE: f2 × f3 events are simultaneous because their product is a constant.

DOGMA – 186-ether × f3 =Toroid mass simultaneous in one second with f1 and f2 and f3

The Ether toroid mass = $4.688656088 \times 10^{39}$ kg

DOGMA – Basically $2.521836443 \times 10^{48}$ cycles are being reorganized into tori.

DOGMA – The source of wavelength is the ether toroid as depicted in the image below.

DOGMA – The acceleration, a of the ether toroid from f3 is the source of the measurement of eV where the symbol V is acceleration, a.

DOGMA – The force generated by the acceleration, a or eV/e of the ether toroid of mass m is 1.21e44N.

DOGMA – This force of 1.21e44N is exactly that of Fernandes 186-ether mass at speed of light squared by its radius B or r in the torus image below.

The Ether Force of Gravity

$$E = 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times (2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2 \quad (87)$$

$$E = 1.670986218 \times 10^8 \text{ J} \quad (88)$$

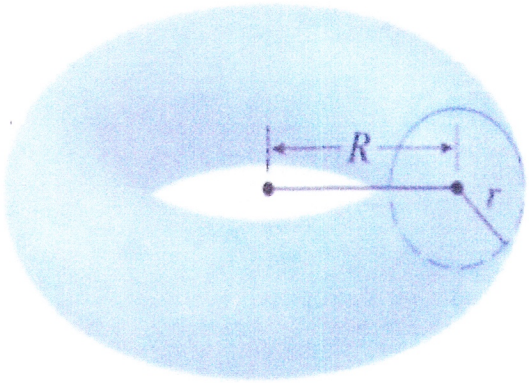
$$E = F \times R \tag{89}$$

$$F = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{1.670986218 \times 10^{8}}{1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}} \tag{90}$$

$$F = 1.210273708 \times 10^{44}\ N$$

Ether Gravitational Force is the strongest of all forces

Figure 3: An image of a torus with major and minor axes. The fabric of the mass of space is toroidal at the atomic, galactic, and in the void of space.
Major Axis Radius, $R = 1.380668031 \times 10^{-29}$m [Note: symbol R is for this image only]
Minor Axis Radius, $r = 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}$m [Note: symbol r is for this image only]



CYCLES OF ANTI-MATTER IN ONE SECOND INTERVAL OF TIME IS THE SCAFFOLD IN THE VOID [Note – A point graviton mass spirals creating the measures of mass we know as frequency and wavelength. A point cannot interact with itself.]

The Ether Toroid

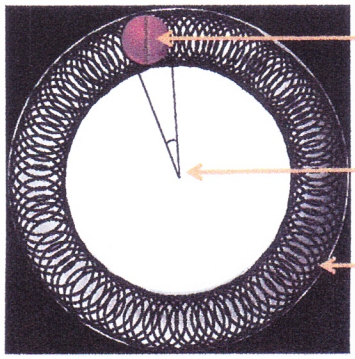
Intervals of mass – As defined by Frequencies f1 x f2 x f3 x f3 define intervals of mass and length and time-period. The frequency f3 = f4 produces a toroid. The frequency f3 and f4 magnitudes are the same.

However, the mass outcomes are different. Frequency f3 produces 186-Ether whereas frequency f4 produces an ether toroid.

Figure 4: A depiction of an Ether Toroid the source of wavelength [Ether Dogmas]

186 Ether × Velocity × Torus radius = Planck's Constant h

$1.86 \times 10^{-9} \times 25812.8075 \times 1.380668 \times 10^{-29} = h$



The ether toroid is composed of $2.521836443 \times 10^{41}$ 186-ETHER TORI.
This is the reason for the Coulomb constant.

Data describing Ether:

186 Ether Mass $=1.859222909\times10^{-9}$ kg

Ether Force
$=1.21027370835812525454448996364 14 \times10^{44}$ N ~ 1.21×10^{44} N

186 Ether Torus Radius $=1.380668031\times10^{-36}$ m

The Ether toroid radius = $1.380668031\times10^{-29}$ m

Ether Black Hole: Obeys the Ether Mass Constant described by the Schwarzschild radius

Schwarzschild Radius = 2 G m / c^2

Ether Mass Constant distribution ratio: 1.346611109×10^{27} Kg/m

VRK = 25812.807 m/s

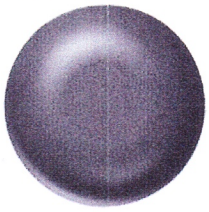
The Ether Torus Radius is the reason for wavelength.

Wavelength = 2Pi x Torus Radius x 137.036

6. Conclusion

The entire math in algebraic form is based on dimensional homogeneity of empirical equations.
The Fernandes scientific dogmas define important structural hierarchy of the mass of the fabric of space. Frequency is the inverse of time period. The Fernandes Ether Model is a depiction of gravitons, 737 aitherons, photons/electrons/protons/atoms, 186-ether, ether toroid based on frequencies. It is an empirical model that explains wavelength based on a waving ether mass.
The force of gravity in standard Physics appears weak because the acceleration is that of ether on matter. In equations for planets the LHS represents matter mass and the RHS Ether.

Figure 5: Fernandes-186-Ether expands by 137.036 to Yield the Planck Ether.
Here is the solution of the Fine Structure Constant. The source of all measured phenomena in science.



$$m_{Pl} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} = \text{Planck Mass} = 2.176450474 \times 10^{-8}\ \text{kg}$$

$$\text{or } \pi B^2 \times 137.036 = \pi \times (\text{Planck length})^2$$

I have discovered this correspondence in the dynamic living pulsation of ether

$$B = 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}\text{m Torus radius}$$

$$\text{Planck length} = 1.616255(18) \times 10^{-35}\ \text{m}$$

TECHNOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE – In Physics

- Perpetual motion machines – By tapping into the reason for eV as acceleration of an ether toroid.
- Spectroscopy – By utilizing the equation equality in the MM Experiment.
- Imaging – By utilizing the clear understanding of magnetic field pressure.
- Nuclear remediation – By utilizing the ether scientific dogmas

References

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